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THE JUMEL WILL ESTATE.

The Case of George Washington Bowen Against Nelson Chase-Motion to Cast a Special Jury for the Trial of the Cause-Decision Reserved.

A CASE IN BANKRUPTCY

A Suit Brought on the Allegation that the Parties to the Defence Failed to Take Up Their Commercial Paper Within the Legal Time of Maturity --- Allegation Denied---Case Still On.

A STREET PAVING CONTRACT

Application for a Mandamus Against Commissioner Van Nort-How Mr. Trundy Got Trundled Out of a Fat Job-Mandamus Denied-Judge Leonard's Opinion.

A SHOOTING CASE.

A Young Girl Accidentally Shoots and Wounds-An Action for Consequent Injuries-The "Shootist's" Father Mulct in \$750.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

In the General Sessions: Alleged Assault Upon a Young Girl Dismissed-Sentenced for Grand Larceny-An Acquittal-Decisions in the State Courts.

In the Jumel will case, in which George Washingthe parties have agreed that a special jury shall be struck to try the cause, and yesterday a motion was argued before Judge Shipman in the United States Circuit Court as to the manner in which the list of jurors should be selected. Judge Shipman re-

In the United States Circuit Court the case of Gibbs vs. Bochschneidar & Co., is on trial before Judge Blatchford and a jury. It is a question in bankruptcy as to whether the defendants issued a certain financial paper at the time knowing their

insolvency. Case still on.

A decision, as will be seen in the record of decisions given elsewhere, was rendered yesterday by Judge Fancher, of the Supreme Court, which may be of service to married men affected with Xantippe wives. A husband sought a limited divorce from us wife on the ground of alleged cruel and inhuman treatment, he charging, among other things, that she threatened to shoot him. The Judge decided that there was no such remedy for the husbanda limited divorce being only granted on the complaint of a married woman.

Judge Fancher, of the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Mr. James Stade receiver of the Interna-tional Fire Insurance Company. The appointment was made upon the petition of a stockholder. It was stated in the netition that the capital of the company was \$500,000, its surplus \$450,000 and its es by the Boston fire over \$400,000. This is the first application of this kind growing out of losses by the Boston fire. The probability is that it is but he initiative of many similar afflictions soon to

There was a case tried yesterday before Judge Curtis, of the Superior Court, presenting some novel and curious features. A little girl while handling a loaded revolver which her father had carelessly left within her reach, accidentally fired it, and the contents took effect upon a man in his employ. The result of the trial was an award by the jury of \$750 to the man who was shot.

Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the application made by Mr. Richard M. Trundy for a mandamus against Commissioner Van Nort to compel enforcement of a contract for paving. The decision—a brief, but pithy and exhaustive document as covering the grounds of the application—is given below in full.

Mr. Samuel A. Lewis was yesterday appointed one of the commissioners for the opening of Elev-enth avenve, above 155th street. The appointment was to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of

James M. Sweeny.
In the General Sessions yesterday—Judge Bed. ford presiding—the session was mainly occupied in the trial of Isaac Loeb for an alleged assault upon a young girl, a domestic, in his employ. The District Attorney, after brief testimony for the de-fence, abandoned the prosecution, and the accused was acquitted by the jury without leaving the box. James Brady and John Reed pleaded guilty to a charge preferred against them of petit larceny, and were sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

THE JUMELL WILL CASE.

Motion to Strike a Special Jury for the Trial of the Cause—Argument of Counsel-Decision Reserved.

The case of George W. Bowen vs. Nelson Chase came up again yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman, on a motion made by the defendant that a special jury be struck to try the cause. Mr. Charles O'Conor and Mr. Carter appeared as counsel for the defendant, and Mr. C. Shaffer and General Chatfield for the

Mr. O'Conor called the attention of the Court to the provisions of the federal and State law in reference to the manner of striking a special jury. He argued that the law seemed to be that a special jury should be struck from a list representing a wide circle or district, and observed that the officer whose duty it would be to make the list should return the names of such persons as in his judgment he deemed fit and capable to act as fair and impartial jarors. This list would be reduced to forty-eight names, and each of the parties at a proper time and place would have an opportunity of objecting to and striking off twelve names, so that the list from which the jury was finally to be empanciled would be reduced to the names of twenty-four individuals. He submitted to the Court a form of order which he had prepared in the case, and gave the Judge various references to the statutes, both State and federal, bearing upon the point at issue.

Mr. Shaffer and General Chatfield took some exception to the views advanced by Mr. O'Conor, and referred Judge Shipman to the rule of the Circuit and District Courts as to the mode of striking special jury struck from the list of 600 ordinarily summoned in this Court.

Judge Shipman having heard the argument reserved his decision. In the course of a few days this Honor will decide as to the manner of selecting this jury and by whom it shall be struck. Mr. O'Conor called the attention of the Court to

ALLEGED BANKRUPTCY.

The Parties on Trial Are Sued for Having Failed to Take Up Their Commercial Paper Within Legal Time of Maturity.

Gibbs vs. Boch, Schneider & Co.—This case is on trial before Judge Blatchford and a jury, in the United States Circuit Court, to determine the ques-Hon whether the defendants had committed a cersain set of alleged bankruptcy imputed to them in a petition filed for the purpose of having them de-slared bankrupts. The complaint states that the plaintif holds a note of the defendants for \$1,000, and that they failed to take it up. as commercial

THE COURTS. paper, within fourteen days after its the defendants deny the allegations of plaint, and state that they are not liab payment of the note. The case has not

THE STREET PAVING CONTRACT.

Application for a Handamus Against Commissioner Van Nort-How Mr. Trundy Got Trundled Out of a Nice Mandamus Denied-

resolution directing the paving of portions of Fourth and Fifth streets to Mangin street. Adver-tisements for proposals were made by the Croton Aqueduct Board, who had charge of street matters at that time. Mr. Richard M. Trundy was the only one who put in a bid. Before the contract was closed the Common Council passed a subsequent resolution shortening the distance of the paving to Lewis street. There was some irregularity in the advertising, but the Board of Contract made this all right. This latter proceeding of the Common Council left Mr. Trundy out in the cold, and as refusal was made to award him the contract to Lewis street he applied before Judge Leonard, holding Supreme Court Chambers, or a mandamus against Commissioner Van Nort to award him the contract. Judge Leonard gave his decision yesterday upon this application, denying the motion. The following is

JUDGE LEONARD'S OPINION.

The award of contracts to Mr. Trundy in January, 1870, was not made pursuant to any subsisting ordinance. The ordinance of December 2, 1869, although coincident as to the route for a considerable distance, operated as a substitute for the prior ordinance. All further proceedings to perfect an award or contract for the longer route of pavement became nugatory after December 2, 1869. It would give rise to an apparent claim for damages against the city for the profits which the contractor might have made, had he been permitted to pave the whole distance to Maugin street, while the Commissioner of Public Works was really without any authority so to contract. The application must be denied, with the costs of opposing motion. at that time. Mr. Richard M. Trundy was the only

CURIOUS SHOOTING CASE.

Little Girl Accidentally Shoots a Man with a Revolver-The Father Muleted in \$750 on Account of It.

The adage, whose origin is said to be traced back to a venerable lady of the old school, about a gun being dangerous without either stock, lock or barrel, may not be strictly true; but a case came Superior Court, showing conclusively that it will not always do to leave firearms lying about or hanging about loosely, and particularly where inexperienced children are liable to come in contact with them. A little carelessness in this regard has cost a citizen \$750, and the lesson is worth heeding by others. It is

cost a citizen \$750, and the lesson is worth heeding by others. It is

QUITE A CURIOUS STORY, though admitting of very brief telling. Mr. George Gale, who is a maker of iron railings, had in his employ George Hoffman. Mr. Gale had been a soldier during the war, and as a memento of our country's civil strife and his own assistance in adding to bring it to an end kept a revolver. This he kept in the shop, and, as he says, on a girder out of sight. He furthermore kept the loaded, and, as he says on this point, his object was to use it in exterminating rats, which infested the place. One day a little daughter of his, ten years old, came into the shop, got hold of the revolver in some way, and the first thing Mr. Hoffman knew of her having it was receiving the contents, it being loaded with buckshot, in his body. The girl had fired it some way. Mr. Hoffman had a vacation from work for some time, but, with the surgical manupulations and incisions to which he had to submit, it was not a very pleasant one. He brought suit against Mr. Gale for \$6,000 damages. As stated above, the case came yesterday to trial. The jury took but a short time to deliberate upon the evidence. They cut down Mr. Hoffman's figures, however, and gave him a verdict for \$750 damages.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Fancher. Shaughnessy vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion granted. In the Matter of Opening Eleventh Avenue, North of 155th Street.—Order granted appointing Samuel A. Lewis commissioner in place of James M. Swee-

ny, resigned.

John Williams vs. Rose Williams.—Limited diny, resigned.
John Williams vs. Rose Williams.—Limited divorce is only granted, "on the complaint of a married woman" (3 R. S., 5 Ed., p. 237. sec. 63). There is no such remedy for the husband. The application for a judgment in this action must be denied. Caroline P. Whitlock vs. William L. McDonald et al.—Report confirmed and judgment granted. Daniel B. Ames et al. vs. Jacob Ames et al.—Petition granted for \$5,000.
George Dickinson vs. William H. M. Sanger.—The demurrer is frivolous, and judgment thereon for the plaintin is ordered.
Emil Justh vs. Virginia N. Justh.—Both parties may amend their pleadings, &c.
By Judge Ingraham.
Edward F. Brown et al. vs. Hannah Van Wyck et al.—Motion granted; costs to ablde result.
By Judge Brady.
Irton vs. Devison.—Proposed amendments to case settled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Mary Ann Clark vs. William Clark.—Judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff from defendant and cash alimony as per order, \$1,300 per annum, and \$500 counsel fee.

By Judge J. F. Daly. Bayard vs. Kochier.—Order for assignment made.

MARINE COURT-SPECIAL TERM-CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

Pecisions.

By Judge Tracy.

Felix Garcia vs. Henry Frahman.—Motion denied.

Emil Hasa vs. Martin Oakley.—Motion denied,
without costs.

Peter Stephan vs. Justus Cooke.—Motion granted,
with \$10 costs to plaintiff.

Seth Oarmin and Another vs. William J. Ryan
and Others.—Motion set aside; order of arrest,
&c., granted.

William F. Wooley vs. Clarissa E. Bradley.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs to plaintiff...
Simon Friedman vs. Lazarus Studzinski.—Motion granted, with \$10 costs to defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Alleged Assault Upon a Young Girl-Prompt Acquittal of the Defendant.

Before Judge Bedford.

A good part of yesterday's session was occupied in the trial of an indictment against Isaac Loeb in the trial of an indictment against Isaac Loeb for an alleged outrage committed upon Fanny Vogt, a young domestic in his employ, at No. 202 Grand street, on the 4th of October. The defence proved by two respectable ladies that at the time the girl swore the offence was perpetrated they with their young children were in the defendant's apartments.

District Attorney Fellows virtually abandoned the case, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats.

Grand Larceny.

James Brady and John Reed, charged with robbing William St. Clair on the 10th of October of

the sum of \$40, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Brady was sent to the State Prison for five years, and Reed, being under twenty years of age, was sent to the Penilentiary for the same period. Petty Larceny.
John Messfield, who stole two coats worth \$36 from Harris Bergmann, pleaded guilty to petty lar-ceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for three

Pleads Guilty to Killing His Wife and is Sent to the State Prison.

William Dunigan, who was indicted for the mur-der of his wife on the 11th of June last, was placed at the bar.

Assistant District Attorney Sullivan made Assistant District Attorney Sullivan made a statement to His Honor of the case. He said that after a careful examination of the testimony, there being no eye-witness to the difficulty which preceded the death of the woman, he was convinced a jury would not render a verdict higher than that of manstaughter in the third degree, which plea he was willing to accept.

Mr. Soteldo, who was assigned by the Court to look after the prisoner's rights, stated some facts in mitigation of sentence.

Judge Bedford sentenced him to the State Prison for three years.

An Acquittal.

Charles de Rivoli was tried upon a charge of stealing \$4 from John I. Moran on the 15th of October. The statement of the complainant was re-futed by the accused and a respectable witness, and, after the previous good character of the de-fendant was proved Mr. Fellows abandoned the case. His Honor instructed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judges Coulter, Cox and Shandley. Judge Shandley presided at Special Sessions yesterday. There were some thirty-eight cases on he calendar. The first was that of Asher Bernstein vs. Charles Brady, for assault and battery. Bernstein accused Brady of striking him three times in the face without any provocation. Brady, in his defence, said he was drunk and

you aur?

Bernstein—Arount de pelly.
Judge—You don't look as if you were much hurt. As this man has already been five days in prison we will suspend sentence.

The next case called was that of Joseph Rosenberg against Mary Kerns for stealing a shawi. Rosenberg is a Polish Jew, and when he went upon the stand did not seem to know what he was to testify about. All that the interpreter could elicit was that he had had a shawl stolen from him, but when, where or by whom he could not say.

The prisoner was a short, thick-set Irish woman, with good features and a rollicking eye. She pleaded not guilty, and when the officer called upon her answered, "Wait till I have a chance. I'll talk for myse!!."

Her husband coming up, was thrust aside summarily by Mary, who said she "would tell the

pleaded not guilty, and when the officer called upon her answerch, "Watt till I have a chance. Pil talk for myse!"

Her husband coming up, was thrust aside summarily by Mary, who said she "would tell the Joodge joost how it was."

"Judge," said Mary, "this little Jew here, he kem up into the house, peddling his things, and he wanted to sell me a shawl. I tould him I had no money to spend and didn't want any shawl. Sez he, luk at thim, they are chape. Sez l, be aff with you, and he wint aff. He comes up agen to me and agen I druv him aff. Back agin he comes, and thin he takes me around the middle. I didn't know what he wanted, and I picks up a stick of wood on the table and hot him a clip on the head with it; that's all there is of it."

Mary's statement convinced the Bench, and she was discharged.

A boy named Thomas Mechan preferred a charge of assault and battery against Frederick Kohlman. On Saturday last the boy jumped behind a beer wagon driven by the latter and was struck over the eye with the buttend of his whip, gashing it severely. Kohlman, in defence, said that he thought the boy wanted to steal. Judge Shandley, however, informed him that, even if he did, it was no justification for so brutal an assault. Kohlman received four months in the Penitentiary.

Henry Schneider, an all-favored, brutish-looking fellow, of disgusting exterior, was placed at the bar charged with an assault on a boy named John Collins. Collins was ascending the steps of St. Teresa's church on Sunday morning last, when Schneider, without any provocation, made a wanton attack upon him with a penknife, cutting him in the back of the head. Schneider was sentenced to three months on the Island.

Roundsman Thomas Reilly appeared as complanant against Charles Morgan for assault and battery, but he replied that it was none of his business, and for his contumacy was arrested as a dangerous character. He was immediately discharged, with a strong reprimand to the policema from the Court for his unwarrautable violence towards a respectable c

TOMRS POLICE COURT.

A Man Robbed in "Reddy the Black-amith's"—Outrage in the Astor House. Alderman Coman sat in the place of Judg Dowling yesterday morning. The first case of any importance was that of Alexander Jones, residing at the St. Nicholas Hotel, against Michael Mahoney. Mr. Jones went into the drinking saloon of William Variey, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," in Broadway, near Houston street, on Tuesday evening. He called for a drink and got it, when some man who was in the place tumbled against

man who was in the place tumbled against him as if intoxicated. Mr. Jones threw him off. Immediately he heard a cry from behind the bar, "Bounce," and Mr. Jones, by the aid of several persons inside the place at the time, was transferred to the curbstone without any unnecessary delay. Mr. Jones ett his pockets and found that \$200 was taken therefrom. He took hold of the man nearest him, one Michael Mahoney, who is a habitud of the place, and a notorious thief.

When Mr. Jones appeared in Court yesterday he felt somewhat embarrassed; he would not swear to Mahoney's taking the money from him, but he knew his face and also knew he was one of the men who stuck to him most closely. Mahoney held to answer in default of \$1,000 bail.

The firm of Cook & Valentine, 39 and 41 Walker street, have for some time missed quantities of money from their cash drawer. On Saturday last they missed \$120, and suspecting one Ephraim Jacobs, one of their clerks, they had him arrested. Jacobs confessed his guilt. He was arraigned before Alderman Cowan yesterday and held to answer.

John H. Tenuent, a man about fifty years of age,

swer. John H. Tennent, a man about fifty years of age John H. Tennent, a man about fifty years of age, well dressed and with an air of general respectability about him, was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Mrs. Clara Courtney. Mrs. Courtney is stopping in the Astor House. On Friday last, as she avers, Mr. Tennent came into her room without being asked, and insisted on staying there, much to her embarrassment, and only left on compulsion. Mrs. Courtney was loth to make a compilaint, but, his insolence having been renewed three times, she was compelled to have him taken care of. Yesterday morning Tennent again forced his way to Mrs. Courtney's room and even broke open the door, and he attempted to commit an indecent assault on the lady. Alderman Coman, without much parley, committed the ruffian for trial at Special Sessions.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TREM—Held by Judges Ingraham, Leonard and Brady.—Nos. 48, 97, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 1, 130, 134, 135, 130, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145.

SEPHME COURT—CHECUT—Part 1—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 1591, 3717, 1751, 2187, 401, 2035, 2225, 2227, 203, 77, 605, 711, 761, 10794, 2109, 2229, 2233, 2236, 2241. Part 2—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 770, 2612, 800, 1054, 846, 1122, 123, 786, 820, 1034, 1036, 1116, 702, 3318, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Fan

, 1145, 1150.
UPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Fanr.—Nos. 37, 62, 64½, 60, 77, 79, 81, 83, 84, 85, 80,

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Fancher.—Nos. 37, 62, 644, 60, 67, 78, 78, 81, 83, 84, 85, 80, 87, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 114, 115, 116, 150, 150, 156, 157, 168, 163, 164, 166. Call, 171.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 29, 1579, 1857, 531, 789, 1623, 1879, 1851, 1861, 1895, 1896, 1896, J. K., 1105, 1147, 547. Part 2—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Nos. 1385, 1266, 1384, 1386, 112, 1124, 1034, 1540, 726, 1226, 1476, 1402, 876, 1482, 1486.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 2103, 11, 1689, 245, 1517, 1740, 1676, 1343, 2099, 1746, 1705, 1559, 1658, 1540, 1411.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Judge Robinson.—Case on.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 582, 692, 776, 823, 560, 696, 762, 742, 790, 808, 324, 1000, 1094, 1096. Part 2—Held by Judge Uurtis.—Nos. 731, 677, 683, 783, 787, 793, 707, 801, 803, 805, 807, 823, 825, 827. Part 3—Held by Judge Uurtis.—Nos. 581, 1846, 169, 340, 414, 417, 420, 488, 449, 1055, 880, 881, 883, 884, 885.

COURT OF GENERAL ESESIONS—Held by Judge Bedford.—Homicide, Emil Andre; robbery, Michael Dwyer, Joseph Rainus and John Kenny, Thomas Murray; burgfary, Henry Mumford, Johu Jones and Patrick Wedden, James Dutton, James Farrell; grand larceny, Alvin Morin, Henry Farreli, John Doe; bigamy, Jasper Van Riper.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER. The Anderson Case. Before Judge Barnard.

Yesterday the Court appointed Tuesday next for the trial of Dr. Irish and Mrs. Anderson, who are charged with having poisoned the husband of the latter, Edward O. Anderson. The trial has been delayed thus long in consequence of the absence in Europe of Dr. Doremus, who made an analysis of Anderson's stomach, and who has now returned to this country.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Pratt. Henry Harteau vs. The Deer Park Blue Stone Company.—Injunction continued if plaintiff stipulate to refer and take short notice, otherwise denied.

Schomaker vs. McBain.—Motion to strike out answer granted; \$10 costs.

Brown vs. Bryan.—Case settled.

CITY COURT. Perils of Pedestrians.

Before Judge Thompson.
On the evening of the 11th of February last Mrs. Ellen Dolan, while proceeding along Congress street

Ellen Dolan, while proceeding along Congress street with an infant in her arms, slipped into an open coal hole in the sidewalk of Patrick Leddy's store, corner of Columbia street. Mrs. Dolan was severely injured about the legs and confined to the house for several days thereafter. Yesterday she brought suit against Leddy to recover damages in the sum of \$1,000.

Counsellor Keady, for the defence, contended that Leddy was not liable, as he did not own the premises nor occupy the whole of them. It was shown that he was the lessee and that he occupied the cellar to which the coal shute led. He calimed, however, that the shute was closed on Saurday night when he loft his business, and that, as the accident occurred on Sunday, when he was not there, some one must have opened the hole during the day. accident occurs one must have there, some one must have ing the day.

The jury gave plaintiff \$137.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1872. The following decisions were made in the Court

of Appeals:-Appeals dismissed with costs, a single bill of costs only to be recovered in the several appeals from orders made at the same time and upon the same papers, or which might have been made upon one set of papers entitled in the several actions and in which the attorneys for the parties were the same, together with the necessary dispursements in all the

appeliants.

Appeals dismissed with costs, a single bill of costs only to be recovered in the several appeals from orders made at the same time in which the questions were the same and in which the attorneys for the parties were the same, together with the necessary and actual disbursement in all the cases:—Tully, respondent, against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellants, and 10s other actions against said appellants.

Daniel.
Orders affirmed with costs:—Thurbes against
Blanck; O'Brien against The Glenville Woollen
Company; in the matter of the probate of the last
will, &c., of Frederick Diaz; Brinckley against

Company; in the matter of the probate of the last will, &c., of Frederick Diaz; Brinckley against Brinckley.

Judgments reversed and new trials granted, costs to abide the event; Khilip vs. Metzer; The First National Bank of Whitehali vs. Lamb No. 1; The Same, No. 2; the Same, No. 2; the Same, No. 3; Glacius vs. Black; Miller vs. White; Central Bank of Brocklyn vs. Hammet; Goodwin vs. The Baitimore Railroad Company; the Russell Manufacturing Company vs. The New Haven Steamboat Company; Price vs. The Oswego and Syracuse Railroad; Balles vs. Buell; the Congregation of the Shaaer Nashman vs. Hollaway; Delaware and Hudson Company vs. The Pennsylvania Coal Company.

Apeals dismissed, with a single bill of costs in the two cases:—Cox vs. The New York Central Railroad Company, Lindsay vs. The Same.

Order granting new trial reversed, and judgment on report of referce affirmed with costs:—Gretchess vs. Danleis.

order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant with costs. Van Keller absolute for defendant with costs. Van Keller against Schulting. Order granting new trial reserved and judgment at Special Term affirmed with costs.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for November 13:—Nos. 399%, 416, 344, 395, 343, 422 to 483, 484, 189.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Another Land Suit-The Blackbur Lands in Prince George County, Mary-land-Important Decisions-The Sale of Land by a Virginia Collector for Taxes Declared Valid—A Suit Against the Government for Arrears of Rent of Premises in San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1872. No. 152. Kearney et al. vs. Denn, lessee, et al.— Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Mary land.—This is an action of ejectment for the recovery of a large tract of land in Prince George county, Maryland, and was originally brough against one Blackburn, the original plaintiffs being citizens of the county named. Blackburn was a citizen of Virginia, and on his motion the caus was removed to the Circuit Court of the United States. A trial was had in the Federal Court, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, and the cause was brought to this Court on writ of error, where the judgment below was reversed and the cause remanded for a new trial. Before a second trial was had Blackburn died, and Kearney et al. were made defendants. Subsequently, two of the original plaintiffs died, and in their places the present defendants in error were substituted. In this condition of the case, all the parties being citizens of Maryland, except Kearney, who resides in the District of Columbia, motion was made to dismiss it, which was denied, and, upon trial, the judgment was again for the plaintiff below. The principal question presented by the merits of the case is as to the legitimacy of the original claimants. It is urged here that the Court below was without jurisdiction in the present state of parties and that the whole proceeding in that Court was error.

William Sepley and T. J. Durant for plaintiffs in error; T. T. Crittenden and Daniel Clarke for defendants. was removed to the Circuit Court of the United

No. 188. United States vs. Powell and Hildebrand and Others .- Error to the Circuit Court for the Middle District of Tennessee.—The government brought suit on distillers bonds to collect for salaries of storekeepers in charge of bonded warehouses was that such expenses did not de bonds, but that they were imposed by a joint resolution subsequently passed. The Court below sustained the objection taken, and the verdict was for the defendants. volve on the warehousemen at the date of the

tained the objection taken, and the verilict was for the defendants.

This Court now reverses that judgment, holding that the bond is for the faithful performance of any duty by the principal therein which may be imposed by law, and consequently that it contemplates the additional duty subsequently required by the government in this case.

Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 202. Turner vs. Smith—Appeal from the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.—The main question in this case is whether a sale under the act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts in disposing of the fee of the lands also concludes a rent charge thereon. The appeals had such a charge upon premises in Alexappellee had such a charge upon premises in Alexappellee had such a charge upon premises in Alexappellee.

question in this case is whether a sale under the act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts in disposing of the fee of the lands also concludes a rent charge thereon. The appellee had such a charge upon premises in Alexandria at the commencement of the war, and, joining the insurgents, the property was sold in accordance with the provisions of the act, and Turner was the purchaser. The Court below sustained the claim of the appellee to the rent charge, and the judgment was in his favor. This Court find that the sale was valid, and that being so, the rent charge was cut off and destroyed by it. Judgment reversed and cause remanded. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 198. Cross vs. United States—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was a claim under a lease to the government of certain property in San Francisco to collect arrears for rent. The plaintiff claimed as assignee, and in a former suit the Court of Claims found a defect in the transfer and the judgment was for the government. Congress, being applied to for the relief of Cross, authorized the Court of Claims, if they found the equity to be in Cross, to enter judgment for the amount of rent found to be due, notwithstanding the defect in the lease. Judgment was afterwards brought to collect rents falling due after the commencement of the former action, and the Court held that the action of Congress by the judgment rendered in that suit. This Court hold that the action of Congress by the judgment rendered in that suit. This Court hold that the action of Congress by the judgment rendered in that suit. This Court hold that the action of Congress authorized the Court to do justice to the claimant under the lease, if his claim under it was equitable, and that in pursuance of it the Court should have proceeded to hear and determine the present suit. Judgment reversed and cause removed. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 193. Fowler vs. Rolfe et al.—Appeal from the Surreme Court of the bistrict of Cournelia.—Th

mine the present suit. Judgment reversed and cause removed. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 193. Fowier vs. Rolfe et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was a proceeding by attachment to enforce a lien for rent against chattels found on the premises which had been twice sold without notice to the purchaser of any arrears for rent. The Court sustained the claim for his arrears as against the tenant in possession, holding that the statute authorized the proceeding notwithstanding the sales and transfers to different tenants, and this Court affirms that decree. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 190. Dirst vs. Morris—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern district of Illinois.—This was an action of ejectment to oust the vendee of the government from certain land purchased by him at a foreclosure sale in a suit by the government to foreclose a mortgage held as security for certain indebtedness of one itussell. The claimant set up a title based on the equity of redemption sold by Russell; the claim being that, as the parties purchasing from Russell had not been made defendants in the action, the government did not take a good title by the foreclosure proceedings, and that, consequently, the defendant did not have a valid title. The judgment was for the defendant below, and it is here affirmed. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

No. 181. Collins vs. Riggs—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This action was precisely the same on the main questions as the one preceding it, and was disposed of by the decision therein delivered by Mr. Justice Bradley.

No. 175. Jenkins vs. McClellane.—Error to Circuit Court for Northern District of Illinois.

Bradley.

No. 175. Jenkins vs. McClellane.—Error to Circuit
Court for Northern District of Illinois.

No. 183. Waterman vs. United States.—Error to
the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illi-

nois; and
No. 191. Douglass vs. Corcoran & Riggs.—Appeal
from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
The Chief Justice anneunced the judgment of the
Court in these cases, affirming the judgments and
decrees below. No opinions were rendered.

THE SONS OF MAINE.

A meeting of residents of New York born in Maine was held at room 14 Astor House yesterday to organize a society of Maine men for the cultivation of sociability and business benefits. There were some three hundred signers to the call, among were some three hundred signers to the call, among the number the following distinguished New Yorkers:—Erastus Brooks, Rev. Joseph F. Elder, Rufus Ingalia, Matthew Hale Smith and Samuel C. Fessenden. There were about seventy-five people present. On being called to order Captain Ambrose Snow was chosen chairman and Joseph Treat secretary. Speeches were made commending the object of the call by Erastus Brooks, Samuel C. Fessenden, Rev. Joseph F. Elder and Matthew Hale Smith. A committee was finally appointed to perfect arrangements for the complete organization of the society, and the meeting adjourned.

BURKE.

Reply the First to James Anthony Froude.

A Vindication of the "Honor of Ireland in History."

The Days Before and After the Norman Conquest-Mr. Froude's Assertions Discussed Seriatim-Specimen Instances of English Justice-The Truth About Pope Adrian's Letter.

Father Tom Burke last evening gave, at the Academy of Music, the first of his series of lectures on Irish history, in reply to those recently delivere by Mr. Froude. There was an immense audience that filled every part of the building. The enthusiasm evoked was far greater than was called forth by the English historian, and the treatment of the subject was certainly in a much more lively and entertaining vein. The special topic of last night's discourse was "The Normans in Ireland," and it covered the same period as was embraced in Mr.

Fronde's opening lecture.

Father Burke, dressed in his Dominican habit, came upon the platform at about a quarter past eight o'clock, and was received with an ovation of applause and cheers that lasted several minutes. and was again and again renewed. As soon as the audience settled down to serious attention, Father Burke advanced to the front of the platferm.

HE BEGAN his lecture by saying it was a strange fact that the old battle that had been raging for 700 years should be continued so far away from the old land. disputed at many a council board and in many a Parliament and on many a harl fought field, and was not decided yet—the question between Eng-land and Ireland. Mr. Froude had frankly stated that he had come here to deal with this Irish question from an English standpoint, and, like a true man, he had made out the best case he could for his own country. He had asked the American public to agree with him that the Irish had, inleed, been badly treated, but that they had only

GOT WHAT THEY DESERVED.

It is true, said he, that we English have robbed and misgoverned and persecuted them; but then they would have been worse off if we had let them alone. If that excuse were valid not a criminal to-day in jail could be justly kept in custody. Since the Conquest Mr. Froude claimed that English legislation, if it had not been always tender, had been in intention at beneficent, while the Irish had understood their own interests or knew what was been the fate of the Irish in the past would be their lot in the future. When Mr. Froude came here many persons had asked what was his motive. Some had supposed him an emissary of the English government, which had begun to fear the rislish government, which had begun to fear the rising induence in this country of the eight millions of Irishmen now among us. According to such persons England wanted now to check American sympathy for their Irish fellow citizens, and therefore sent here a learned man, with an extraordinary talent for arranging facts so as to make them show whatever he wished, which in this case was mainly what an impracticable, accursed race the Irish were. Others said England was every year growing weaker, and she was plainly in the last stages of national decay. She had lost her great ally in France; her army was very weak; her navy was inferior to that of at least one other Power, and her people were discontented. Therefore, said these people, England wanted to form an American alliance. Yet, again, others had said that Mr. Froude had come here on the invitation of a smail sect of sectarian bigots. He (Burke), however, protested that he had never given these suggestions a moment's attention. He was willing to give Mr. Froude credit for

THE HIGHEST MOTIVES,
and he believed him incapable of anything base or mean or sordid. His own motives (Mr. Burke's) might, perhaps, also be misunderstood unless he clearly defined his position. Just as Mr. Froude had been suspected of being an agent of the British government, so he might perhaps be accused of being simply an emissary of revolution. But he came to night to vindicate the honor of Ireland in her history; he came to show that at no time should the mother be left without a defender in one of the sans that she had borne. Mr. Froude was unit to discuss irish affairs, because he confessed that he had no hope for the future of Ireland and had given up the task of finding a remedy for present evils and grevances as a bad job. He had said in an article he had written not many years ago that the end would probably be that the Irish would either have to be banished or coerced. Such a man ought not to come to America to cast the Hudor of Ireland was that he desniged levienes. ing induence in this country of the eight millions

Another cause why he was unit to discuss the future of Ireland was that he despised Irishmen. This was the sin of nearly every Englishman. He had known gentle, amiable Englishmen, who would not willfully do wrong to any one, and yet he had seen such men in a thousand silent ways manifest their contempt for the Irish race. His desire in stating this was not to stir up ill-will, but simply because it was the secret of the antipathy that now existed between the two peoples. Mr. Froude, who was himself incapable of an ungenerous sentiment towards any one or about anything, was a standing example of this feeling. Not many years ago he had told Scotchmen that the Reformation and John Knox were the influences that had made the Scotch character so grand and noble, and in the same speech, by way of apology for speaking of Scotchmen at all, he had stated that no man could understand a people unless he was himself one of them. But this learned gentleman had made no such apology in speaking of the Irish. He boldly took up his subject and held Irishmen up as an immoral, twiess race, without one word of excuse to the Irish in America. In one of his books he had said, "They may be good at the voting booths, but were of no good with the rifle." He had compared the Irish of Scotch He had seed was unfit to treat Irish history because of his hatred and detestation of the Roman Church. He had spoken of her as an old serpent and a witch of Endor. He had held her responsible for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and for almost every other murder that had been committed. The gentlemen even who had received him in New York had given him to understand that they did not accept nim as an impartial authority in all matters. Not that he flurkey would accuse Mr. Froude of willing telling a lie, but his mind was distorted by prejudice. A citizen of Brooklyn had recently convicted him of a misquotation, and had said, with much meaning, that he will have a constrained to the sum of the recent of the story of the service of the story, the proved

THE IRISH CONSTITUTION
was very simple. Each tribe elected its own chieftails, who was obeyed with singular fidelity. Before
the death of a chief his successor was elected as
the ablest and best man in the tribe, and the election took place before the chieftan's death.

these chieftains were the five princes as selected judges to judge the people. These judges had an established code of laws and universities which it was taught. The five princes elected a sovereign, who sat in the imperial hali of Tar There Patrick found them—king and prince a judge and minstrel—when he preached to them it faith of Jesus Christ. The land was held common, the chief giving to each man who was necessary for his support, and the right pasturage over all was recognized. There was such thing as slavery; every man in the tribe was good in blood as his chief and equally free a noble. When the English came to Ireland nothing as the standard of them so much, so said a historia as the

astonished them so much, so said a historian, as the

BOLD, FREE MANNEE
in which the Irish addressed their chieftains. And was this anarchy, as Mr. Froude had charged? He had said, and it was true, that the chiefs fought among themselves, but that was then the common state of all Europe. Now as to religion, for the first three centuries after its conversion by Patrick Ireland was the chosen home of Christian saints and scholars, and men from all parts of Europe came to her shores to light the lamp of knowledge and sanctity. Then came the Danish invasion, which reduced the land to a state of great wretchedness. The consequence of the Danish wars was that the Catholic religion remained sadiy shorn of the purity that had first marked it. These wars lasted three centuries, and what people would not be demoralized by so long a period of bloodshed? England had been nearly rulned by the Wars of the lioses, which only lasted fifty years. In the beginning of the twelfth century the Danes were finally expelled, and we found that laws were soon again being re-established and the people cheerfully obeying them, the Pope's legate being received with that marked respect and cordiality which had always characterized the conduct of the Irish to their spiritual leaders. Many councils were held, some of them presided over by the Papal legate. Father Burke alluded to the galaxy of Irish saints that illumined the history of Ireland at this period, and said that only one year before the coming of the Normans there was

A GREAT COUNCIL

of all Ireland, which was very orderly. Lafrand and Anselm, English archibishops, had both congratulated Irish kings upon the profound peace that had at this time rested upon Ireland. Contrast this with the darkness and lawiessness that existed in England under William Rufus. As to the charge that Ireland was without morality he would only say that when an Irish king stoic another man's wife all Ireland rose up and banished him from the country. If it were true, as the lying Norman circoniclers had said, that Irishmen were then a bestial, incesticus people, this king could have retorted that he had as good a right to be a blackguard as the rest of the world. Mr. Froude had said that the Normans had come to Ireland to teach the Irish the TEN COMMANDMENTS.

But it was admitted that the Normans did not own an inch ol soil in Ireland, and they robbed the Irish of all of it, in order to illustrate the commandment "thou shalt not steal." Henry II, King of England, had instigated the murder of St. Thomas a Becket and was living in adultery, and yet his Norman nobles wont to freland to teach the Irish that they ought to observe the women to discuss the question of the alleged.

To King Henry, anthorizing the conquest of Ireland. The letter was dated like. Pope Adrian was made Pope on the 3d of December, 1164, and then enwis could not have reached England in less than a month. According to the English account, John Forder, and the news could not have reached England in less than a month. According to the English account, John Forder, and the news could not have reached England in less than a pronth. According to the English account, John Forder, 1164, and the news could not have reached England. The letter was also a forgery. It was than a fine the county of the letter in the archives at Rome. But this copy had no date, and it was well established that no order or oull, undated, was valid. The letter was also a forgery. It was true that many learned men also admitted the authority of many learned men, said that the long

war was the constant effort of England to force upon Ireland

THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

This was the only thread by which you could disentangle the painful history of those ages. Henry II., while he made his treaties with Irish kings, made a secret division of all Ireland into ten portions and gave them to his nobles, though frish hands and battle blades stood in the way of their getting them for many a long year afterward. In consequence an Englishman had the right to trespass upon his Irish neighbor's property, and the Irishman had no redress in law. Further than this, a law was passed declaring that it was no felony to kill an Irishman. And it was also impossible for an Irishman to buy an acre of land, nor could any hand be left by will to an Irishman. Would not Irishmen be the VILEST BOGS on the face of the earth If they had submitted quietly to such treatment? What race was it that were thus treated by Saxon churls? Gerald Barry, speaking of the Irish, Said, "it know of no grander race than the Irish." The English, in dealing with the Irish, made the great mistake of forgetting that they were dealing with the Proudest race on the face of the earth. Granting, however, that anarchy had prevailed in Ireland for lour centuries, he (Burke) denied that the Irish chief, also had been the mere robbers Mr. Froude had stated them to be. Their divisions had been the bane of their country, but they had at least been, as a whole, patriotic and good.

Father Burke, as he closed, was halled with rap-

good. Father Burke, as he closed, was halled with rap-

A NEGRO MURDERER DESPERATE. Grant, the Negro Assassin, Objects to Being Hanged-A Whole Posse Required To Put the Irons on Him.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Nov. 12, 1872. George Grant, the negro murderer who is to be hung to-morrow at this place, was ironed this afternoon. It was feared there would be a great deal of trouble with him, as he had refused to let any one come near him and had hung a shawl over any one come near him and had hung a shawl over his cell door. The Sheriff, with a posse of special officers thoroughly armed, went to the cell at one o'clock, tore the shawl from the door, and were in and upon him before he knew it. He had moved his bed to the door and broken the handcuffs on his wrists. It required haif an hour to get the irons securely on him, and he was removed to another cell on the lower floor. He swears he will break all the irons they can put on him, and, judging from past experiences with him, it seems no idle boast. Six men will watch him tonight, and it is thought they are able to guard against anything he can bring to bear against them. The cell he formerly occupied was nearly broken through in several places, and he had a removed.

CITIZENS' REFORM ASSOCIATION

The Citizens' Reform Association assembled in their hall, 23 Union square, last evening, to congratulate each other on the great success which had attended their efforts for the election of honest and capable men in the late municipal contest. The President, Mr. C. K. Deutsch, in a brief address The President, Mr. C. K. Deutsch, in a brief address alluded to the important labors of the association in defeating the rings and combinations of unscrupulous politicians, who sought power only to plunder the people. Their entire national, State and city ticket, including Grant, Dix and Havemeyer, had been triumphantly elected, and it was worthy of especial mention that the only democrat endorsed by the association—Hon. Thomas J. Creamer, candidate for Congress in the seventh Congressional district—had been elected, which showed conclusively that the association was in sympathy with the people and selected only men of character and capacity for official positions. Before the adjournment Mr. M. A. Stewart thanked the President for the abic and efficient services rendered in the campaign, and proposed as the candidate for Sherifinext Fall Hon. C. K. Deutsch, which was received with cheers.

SHOOKING DEATHS TO A MAN'S WIVES.

Yesterday morning Margaret Betz, aged fiftythree years, fell down stairs at her husband's house in Columbia street, Union Hill, and, breaking her neck, was almost instantly killed. She had been only six weeks married. The man's previous wife was burned to death six months ago. Coroner Parsiow holds an inquest.